Introduction to Grammar

Latin is known as an 'Inflected Language' which means it has changes to the endings of words which change their meaning and which is a significant feature of the language and one which we may not be accustomed to. These 'inflections' provide the student initially with a great deal of work in learning Latin but this must be overcome in order to learn the language properly.

However it may have escaped the notice of a native English speaker that we do in fact do something similar but to a much lesser extent. To introduce these changes it may be helpful at first to look at these far fewer changes we find in English.

Introducing Nouns:

The only changes made to nouns in English involve number i.e. singular and plural, using a plural 's', and possession i.e. one thing relating to another by 'of' or a possessive 's'. Unfortunately the same letter is used for both.

one star - i.e. a single star
one star**'s** light - the light of a single star

two star**s** - the plural, i.e. more than one star
two star**s'** light - the light of more than one star

So English has what are called cases, just two cases and no more, in both the singular and the plural. There are more cases in Latin!

The first and simplest case is called the **Nominative**:

either singular - one star
or plural - two or more star**s**

The other relating to possession is called the **Genitive**:

either singular - star**'s** i.e of a star
or plural - star**s'** i.e of two or more star**s**

Note that both the single genitive and the plural genitive both have an 's' and an apostrophe, in the plural it follows the 's', you may have expected another 's' for the possessive and the plural but there is only the one.

In comparing English to Latin:

	singular	plural	singular	plural
nominative	star	star**s**	stell**a**	stell**ae**
genitive	star**'s**	star**s'**	stell**ae**	stell**arum**

The English word has no ending to begin with but the Latin word still has an ending **-a** even if it may not look that way. This ending defines the group of nouns it belongs to called Declensions which share the same pattern of endings, this is called the First Declension. Unfortunately some endings in Latin have the same form i.e. **-ae** which needs to be kept in mind.

It must be noted that there is no words in Latin for what are called Articles i.e. the Indefinite Article 'a' or the Definite Article 'the' in Latin and these have to be suppied in English translation as seems appropriate.

So to be clear:

a or the star is:	star - stell**a**
some or the stars is:	star**s** - stell**ae**

of a or of the star is:	star**'s** - stell**ae**
of some or of the stars is:	star**s'** - stell**arum**

Introducing Adjectives:

No changes are made to adjectives in English:

one bright star - i.e. a single bright star
one bright star**'s** light - the light of a single bright star
two bright star**s** - the plural, i.e. more than one bright star
two bright star**s'** light - the light of more than one bright star

In Latin the adjectives do change with the nouns and sometimes in exactly the same way as here as these adjectives are also of the First Declension like the nouns and so match:

	singular	plural	singular	plural
nominative	bright star	bright star**s**	clar**a** stell**a**	clar**ae** stell**ae**
genitive	bright star**'s**	bright star**s'**	clar**ae** stell**ae**	clar**arum** stell**arum**

This is also found with proper nouns, i.e. the names of people and places. These are spelled with a capital letter in English and by convention this is carried over into Latin as we write it today but which however did not originally use this convention.

	singular	plural	singular	plural
nominative	Mary	Mary**s**	Mari**a**	Mar**iae**
genitive	Mary**'s**	Mary**s'**	Mari**ae**	Mari**arum**

Many Latin words, either nouns or adjectives were adopted to form names in Latin and in English including the word 'clara' meaning 'bright':

	singular	plural	singular	plural
nominative	Clare	Clare**s**	Clar**a**	Clar**ae**
genitive	Clare**'s**	Clare**s'**	Clar**ae**	Clar**arum**

So far for simplicity's sake all of the Latin nouns and adjectives used so far have been of the same type called the First Declension but there are other declensions in Latin with different endings.

Introducing Verbs:

Verbs in English show few changes, mainly between the present and past tenses:

Infinitive	**to** love	Present Participle	lov**ing**	Past Participle	lov**ed**

Present		**Past**	
I	love	I	love**d**
you (s.)	love	you (s.)	love**d**
he,she,it	love**s**	he,she,it	love**d**
we	love	we	love**d**
you (pl.)	love	you (pl.)	love**d**
they	love	they	love**d**

Only the form with ‘he, she, or it’ i.e. called the ‘third person singular’, has a slightly different form in the present, all others retain the same form as in the infinitive.

The simple past tense is uniform for all forms with a ‘**-d**’ added to the infinitive form.

Not all verbs in English are so straightforward but this is the norm for most of them.

In comparing the English verb to Latin:

Infinitive	am**are**	Present Participle	am**ans**	Past Participle	am**atus**

Present Tense

I	love	am**o**
you (s.)	love	am**as**
he,she,it	love**s**	am**at**
we	love	am**amus**
you (pl.)	love	am**atis**
they	love	am**arunt**

Past Tense

I	love**d**	am**avi**
you (s.)	love**d**	am**avisti**
he,she,it	love**d**	am**avit**
we	love**d**	am**avimus**
you (pl.)	love**d**	am**avistis**
they	love**d**	am**averunt**

It is immediately obvious that Latin has far more endings than English and they all need to be learned as they all convey a different use and meaning of the verb.

Latin does not habitually use the personal pronouns ‘**I**, you, he, she, it we, they’ as in English as it has a different ending for each part of the verb and so the verb alone is used and this works in Latin due to the different endings conveying the necessary information.

The pattern of endings found in the above group of verbs where the letter ‘a’ is prominent in the endings are called **First Conjugation** verbs but there are others with similar but different and distinctive endings.

Back to Nouns and more cases for Latin:

The **Nominative** is used for the subject of a verb, i.e. the person doing the action of the verb:

For example with ‘The dog bites the man.’ both the subject of the verb ‘dog’ and the object of the verb ‘man’ have no added case endings in English it is word order which allows us to understand what is happening. The dog is doing the biting as it comes first and before the verb.

If we have ‘The man bites the dog.’ we should still understand that here it is the man is doing the biting as the word ‘man’ comes first.

The **Accusative** in Latin is typically used for the direct object of a verb. Above in the short sentence ‘The dog bites the man.’ it is the word ‘man’ which is the object of the verb as it represents the action of the verb upon him as it cones after the verb,i.e. he is being bitten. In English we know this as the word ‘man’ follows the verb.

In Latin the Accusative case for First Declension nouns has ‘stell**am**’ for the singular and ‘stell**as**’ for the plural.

In the short sentence:

Mari**a** amat stell**am** - Mary loves a/the star

Note the addition of an article ‘a’ or ‘the’ to help make the English sentence make more sense.

‘Mari**a**’ is the subject of the verb and so is in the Nominative case and ‘stell**am**’ is the object of the verb and so is in the Accusative case. The order of the words here has been copied from the English order for simplicity’s sake but the order in Latin can vary and the verb typically comes last. We do not need word order in Latin to understand which word is the subject and which word is the object of the verb as different cases have been used to indicate this.

Also:

Mari**a** amat stell**as** - Mary loves the stars.

Mary is still singular and so ‘amat’ is used, the object may be plural but have no influence on the choice of the part of the verb, the verb only depends on its subject Mary.

The Accusative case is also used after certain prepositions in Latin but these will be dealt with later.

As an aside if the verb ‘to be’ in Latin is used then the two nouns connected by it are both of them are in the same case, i.ẹ. the Nominative, as it is considered that there is no object of the verb ‘to be’.

Mari**a** <u>est</u> nonn**a** - Mary <u>is</u> a nun.

Both ‘Maria’ and ‘nonna’ are in the Nominative even if ‘Maria’ seems to be the subject. The nouns on either side of the verb are singular with a singular part of the verb i.e. ‘est’.

Mari**a** et Luci**a** <u>sunt</u> nonn**ae** - Mary and Lucy <u>are</u> nun**s**.

The nouns ‘Maria’, ‘Lucia’, and ‘nonnae’ are all in the Nominative.
The nouns on either side of the verb are two singular nouns or one plural noun with a plural part of the verb i.e. ‘sunt’.

Besides the Direct object of a verb there can also be an Indirect Object of the same verb in the same sentence, and frequently in an English sentence can follow the prepositions ‘to’ or ‘for’ but in Latin there are no prepositions only the case endings to indicate this.

The **Genitve** case has been sufficiently dealt with above as being used for the possessive so for the time being can be left.

In Latin the **Dative** case is used for the Indirect Object and it is ‘stell**ae’** in the singular and ‘stell**is’** in the plural.

In the short sentence:

Agricol**a** monstr**at** stell**as** Mari**ae** - The farmer show**s** the star**s** <u>to</u> Mary.

The Direct Object of the verb is ‘stell**as**’ (What is being shown? - The stars) and the Indirect Object is ‘Mari**ae**’ (Who are they being shown to? - To Mary) and so in Latin the Dative case is used and translated accordingly.

Also:

Agrigol**a** monstr**at** stell**as** nonn**is** - The farmer show**s** the star**s** to the nun**s**.

The Dative case contains the meaning of ‘to’ without the need of a preposition, it is all in the Dative ending. It may instead contain the meaning ‘for’ and again the exact meaning and translation into English needs to be judged by the context of the word.

The final case to consider is called the **Ablative**. It has many uses and may have the meanings of ‘by’, ‘with’ or ‘from’, but many other possibilities exist for a correct translation into English. It is also used after a certain number of prepositions but again these to be considered later.

In Latin singular is ‘stell**a**’ in the singular and ‘stell**is**’ in the plural. These both may confuse further as they have he same forms as the Nominative singular and the Dative plural.

In the short sentence:

Poeta ambulat (cum) nonn**a** - The poet walks with a/the nun.

Also:

Poeta ambulat (cum) nonn**is** - The poet walks with (the) nuns.

In Latin as in English there are two vowel lengths and all letters are either short or long and therefore would need to be distinguished. They are not necessarily shown with texts as has been the case here so far so it is possible for the case of a word to be more easily mistaken, for instance the Nominative for the Ablative and vice versa. Otherwise if vowel lengths are indicated it is usually by the use of a macron i.e. ‘a’ for a short letter and ‘ā’ for a long one. So so ‘nonna’ in the Ablative would be written ‘nonnā’ thus indicating the word is in the Ablative case and distinguishing it from the Nominative without a macron as ‘nonna’. The Ablative plural would be written with a macron as ‘nonnīs’ with a long vowel too.

The decision not to use macrons may be an arbitrary one but does make the text less cluttered. This may be revisited.

List of Cases

The full list of cases which have been covered for the singular and plural for ‘stella’ and for other nouns of the First Declension are:

	singular	plural	
Nominative:	stell**a**	stell**ae**	~ Used for the subject of a sentence/verb
Accusative:	stell**am**	stell**as**	~ Used for the direct object of a verb or after some prepositions
Genitive:	stell**ae**	stell**arum**	~ Used for the possessive e.g. the star’s light
Dative:	stell**ae**	stell**is**	~ Used for the indirect obj. of a verb or with the meaning to/for
Ablative:	stell**a**	stell**is**	~ Used with the meaning by/with/from or after some prepositions

So the First Declension of Latin nouns is typified by the letter ‘a’ used in the endings apart from the Dative and Ablative plurals.

Appendix:

Other verbs in English are less regular than the verb ‘to love’.

Some verbs such as ‘to be’ show even more differences than others:

Present		Past			
I	am	I	was	**Infinitive**	to be
you (s.)	are	you (s.)	were		
he,she,it	is	he,she,it	was	**Present Participle**	being
we	are	we	were		
you (pl.)	are	you (pl.)	were	**Past Participle**	been
they	are	they	were		

But a common pattern still shows in the third person singular and the past tense.

The differences can be shown in a more abbreviated form with only the bare minimum of forms:

i.e.	**Infinitive**	**Third Person Singular**	**Past Tense**	**Past Participle**
	to have	has	had	had
	to keep	keeps	kept	kept
	to think	thinks	thought	thought
	to do	does	done	done
	to go	goes	gone	gone
	to give	gives	gave	given
	to eat	eats	ate	eaten
	to see	sees	saw	seen
	to draw	draws	drew	drawn
	to take	takes	took	taken
	to wear	wears	wore	worn
	to fly	flies	flew	flown
	to sing	sings	sang	sung
	to drink	drinks	drank	drunk

Chapter 1

Introducing the Nominative and third person parts of the verb ‘to be’.

Notes

Latin does not necessarily or even usually follow English word order so the reader will have to become used to some rearrangement of word order for English when translating. One example is that in Latin the adjective usual follows the noun.

There may well be a need to add a few small words in any English translation in order for it to make sense as Latin does not necessarily employ these and requires more interpretation in reading than English. These will be pointed out as and when required.

The need to add such words such as articles ‘a/an’ and ‘the’ in English which do not exist in Latin will be immediately obvious and it could be that either would work. Sense and experience will guide the reader to decide which to choose if any.

Story

Maria est nonna. Lucia est nonna. Maria et Lucia sunt nonnae.
Maria est femina. Maria est femina et nonna. Lucia est puella. Lucia est puella et nonna.

Maria non est puella. Lucia non est femina. Maria est femina sed Lucia est puella.
Puella est parva. Femina est alta. Puella est parva sed femina est alta.
Puella est parva sed femina non est parva. Femiina est alta sed puella non est alta.

Nonna est honesta. Nonnae sunt honestae. Barbara est nonna honesta.
Quoque nonna est quieta. Clara est nonna quieta.
Barbara est nonna honesta sed Clara est nonna quieta.
Multae nonnae sunt nonnae honestae.
Multae nonnae non sunt nonnae quietae.

Matilda est quoque nonna. Matilda est quoque abbatissa.
Barbara et Clara non sunt abbatissae.

Vocabulary

Verbs

est	is
sunt	are

Nouns

Maria	Mary
nonna	nun
Lucia	Lucy
femina	woman
puella	girl
Barbara	Barbara
Clara	Clare
Matilda	Matilda
abbatissa	abbess

Adjectives

parva	small, short
alta	high, tall
honesta	respectable
quieta	quiet
multa	many

Other words

non	not
sed	but
quoque	also

Translation

Mary is a nun. Lucy is a nun. Mary and Lucy are nuns.
Mary ia a woman. Mary is a woman and a nun. Lucy is a girl. Lucy is a girl and a nun.

Mary is not a girl. Lucy is not a woman. Mary is a woman but Lucy is a girl.
A girl is small. A woman is tall. A girl is small but a woman is tall.
A girl is small but a woman is not small. A woman is tall but a girl is not tall.

A nun is relectable. Nuns are respectable. Barbara is a respectable nun.
Also a nun is quiet. Clare is a quiet nun.
Barbara is a respectable nun but Clare is a quiet nun.
Many nuns are respectable nuns.
Many nuns are not quiet nuns.

Matilda is also a nun. Matilda is also an abbess.
Barbara and Clare are not abbesses.

Chapter 2

Introducing the Accusative and third person parts of first declension verbs.

Notes

As well as adding articles it is frequently necessary to add personal pronouns i.e. - I, you, he, she, it, we, they - before verbs if no nouns are written as Latin does not habitually use pronouns unless it is absolutely necessary either to distinguish between people or things when it could be confusing, or to emphasise them for effect.

Verbs can be translated into English in different ways e.g. ‘they work’, ‘they are working’ or even ‘they do work’ but in Latin these are all written ‘laborant’. The negatives are ‘they are not working’ or ‘they do not work’, but ‘they work not’ sounds archaic and we don’t use this any more, but for all the Latin is simply ‘non laborant’.

The verbs are all listed in the Vocabulary in the form they will be found in dictionaries but will be used here as e.g. ‘amat’ and ‘amant’ etc.

Some numbers change like adjectives but others do not. The numbers ‘una’ and ‘duae’ do change. The word ‘una’ will of course only be seen in a singular form and ‘duae’ in the plural!

Story

Hodie terra est bella et clara. Herba est alta et prasina. Agricolae amant herbam altam et prasinam. Vaccae quoque amant herbam prasinam sed vaccae non amant agricolas. Nonnae quoque amant terram sed hodie non laborant.

Terra non est quieta. Hodie agricolae laborant. Una agricola stat et spectat vaccas. Agricola vocat vaccas sed vaccae non festinant. Vaccae non amant agricolas quod agricolae vocant. Vaccae stant et manducant herbam prasinam. Agricola quoque stat et manducat.

Aucae quoque sunt tumulosae sed una auca est quieta. Quieta auca non festinat et non stat, sed cubat! Vaccae spectant aucas. Non amant aucas quod aucae non sunt quietae. Vaccae cubant. Agricola quoque cubat!

Aera est clara et alauda cantat. Non! Duae alaudae cantant. Nonnae amant alaudas, quoque cantant. Terra est quieta, sed alaudae et nonnae cantant.

Vocabulary

Verbs

amo	love
laboro	work
specto	watch, look at
voco	call
festino	rush
sto	stand
manduco	chew
cubo	lie down
canto	sing

Nouns

terra	land
herba	grass
agricola	farmer
vacca	cow
auca	goose
aera	air
alauda	lark

Adjectives

bella	beautiful
clara	clear, bright
prasina	green
tumulosa	noisy

Numbers

una	one
duae	two

Other words

hodie	today
quod	because
aut	or
non	no, not

Translation

Today the land is beautiful and bright. The grass is tall and green. The farmers love the tall green grass. The cows also love the green grass but they do not love the farmers. The nuns also love the land but today they are not working.

The land is not quiet. Today the farmers are working. One farmer is standing and watching the cows. The farmer calls the cows but they do not rush. The cows stand and chew the green grass. The farmer also stands and chews.

The geese are noisy but one goose is quiet. The quiet goose does not rush and does not stand, but it is lying down. The cows are looking at the geese. They do not love the geese because the geese are not quiet. The cows are lying down. The farmer also lies down!

The air is clear and a lark is singing. No! Two larks are singing. The nuns love larks, they also sing. The land is quiet but the larks and the nuns are singing.

Chapter 3

Introducing the Genitive and the first person parts of the verb.

Notes

As noted above there are two ways of translating the Latin Genitive into English with the word 'of' or with a possessive 's' in the singular or plural form. Which ever is chosen will depend on the indivudual situation and the opinion of the translator. Mostly one or the other will just 'feel right'.

The first person will of course be used when a person is usually speaking themselves or on behalf of them selves and at least one other person. So 'I do this' or 'we do that' for instance. This would usually take a conversation but a personal perusing could also involve its usage as below.

Story

Porta ecclesiae est aperta sed ecclesia abbatiae est umbrosa et quieta. Nulla nonna cantat et flammae candelarum sunt parvae. Alauda cantat et vaccae agricolarum manducant sed est sicut ecclesia cubat.

Matilda putat "Sumus quietae sicut flamma candelae, non cantamus, sed oramus".

Matilda non entrat ecclesiam per portam sed cogitat "tenebras et candelas amo sed non oro hodie, ambulo longe et non habeo asellam".

Abbatissa Matilda non festinat, sed ambulat sicut caeca, ut via est plena multarum petrarum. Cogitat "Vitae abbatiae et nonnarum, sicut via non strata est, et vitae puellarum et femiarum sunt quoque non stratae".

Putat "Sum abbatissa et non cubo sed laboro hodie. Ego curo nonnas et ea orant. Cras oro et cantamus, ego et cunctae nonnae".

Hodie ambulat et putat "Via vitae est longa et herba alta prasina celat petras viae. Via est umbrosa et flamma candelae illuminat vitam. Candela est Maria, regina stellarum".

Matilda ambulat sed non festinat, stat et respectat ecclesiam, est quieta et obscura sed Matilda est plena gaudiae.

Vocabulary

Verbs	
cubo	lie asleep,lie down
ambulo	walk
puto	think
oro	pray
entro	enter
cogito	think
curo	care for
celo	hide
illumino	illuminate
Nouns	
porta	door
ecclesia	church
abbatia	abbey
flamma	flame

candela	candle
tenebrae (pl.)	darkness (s.) in English
asella	donkey
petra	stone
regina	queen
terra	Earth, land
gaudia	joy

Adjectives

aperta	open
umbrosa	shadowy
caeca	blind
plena	full of (plus genitive)
strata	straight
cuncta	all

Other words

nulla	no, none
ego	I (emphatic)
ea	they (emphatic)
cras	tomorrow

Translation

The door of the church is open but the church of the abbey is shadowy and quiet. No nun was singing and the flames of the candles were small. The lark is singing and the cows of the farmers are chewing but it is as if the church lies asleep.

Matilda is thinking “We are quiet just like the flame of a candle, we are not singing but praying”.

Matilda does not enter the church through the door but thinks “I love the darkness and the candles but today I am walking a long way and I have no donkey”.

Abbess Matilda does not rush, but walks as if blind, as the road is full of many stones. She is thinking “The lives of the abbey and of the nuns are not straight, and the lives of girls and women are also not straight”.

She thinks “I am the abbess and I do not lie down but work today. I care for the nuns and they pray. Tomorrow I pray and we sing, I and all the nuns”.

Today she walks and thinks “The road of life is long and tall green grass hides the stones of the road. The road is dark and the flame of a candle illuminates life. The candle is Mary, queen of the stars”.

Matilda walks but does not rush, she stands and looks back at the church, it is quiet and dark but Matilda is full of joy.

Chapter 4

Introduction to the Dative and the second person parts of the verb.

Notes

The second person although both singular and plural are distinct in Latin will need to be preceded by the personal pronoun ‘you’ which in Modern English is used for both. The old singular ‘thou’ has unfortunately fallen out of usage. This would also be expected in a conversation as two people would refer to each other as ‘you’ when addressing each other, either said or left unsaid. However again her it is in personal perusings that these parts of the verb are used as individuals address the animate and the inanimate without expectation of a response!

Story

Tenebrae sunt et stellae et luna sunt clarae et altae. Lucia vocat “O luna es clara hac nocte, O stellae estis quoque clarae”. Spectat multas stellas et exclamat planetis “Quo sunt planetae?” et vocat unae planetae “Quo es Venus, quo micas sicut gemma?” “Stellae micatis clarae sicut gemmae, celatis planetas”.

Lucia cantat “micas, micas, stella parva…”

Vocabulary

Verbs

voco	call, call out
mico	sparkle
celo	hide

Nouns

stella	star
luna	moon
planeta	planet
Venus	Venus (planet and goddess)
gemma	jewel, gem

Adjectives

alta	high

Other words

hac nocte	tonight
quo?	where?

There is darkness and the stars and the moon are bright and high. Lucy calls out “Oh moon, you are bright tonight, oh stars you are also bright”. She looks at the many start and exclaims to the planets “Where are the planets?” and calls to one planet “Where are you Venus, where are you sparkling like a jewel?”. “Stars you all are sparkling bright like gems, you are hiding the planets!”

Lucy sings “Twinkle, twinkle, little star…”

Chapter 5

Introduction to the Ablative and the use of prepositions.

Notes

The Ablative is the last case to be dealt with here, and even though it can be used without prepositions here it will only be used with them for the sake of clarity. Also prepositions with be used with the Accusative case too as this is the only other case with which they are used. In the vocabulary list the case they are used with will be indicated, e.g. cum (+abl.) for the ablative and ad (+acc.) for the accusative.

Story

Barbara stat in arena et spectat nautae. Multae nautae sunt in aqua et laborant in multis naviculis. Nautae remigant naviculas suas et spectant ad aquam imam. Petant anguillas sed non balaenas! Naviculae sunt parva et balaenae sunt magnae et devorant multas nautas! Laborant cum aliis nautis et formidant piratas et procellas. Piratae sunt rarae sed procellae non sunt et spectant nebulas et undas. Undae cum multa spuma sunt periculosae.

Barbara cogitat “Remigatis in aqua cum undis magnis et sub aera nebulosa et obscura. Ego stat cum aliis in arena, in terra firma. Nos non natamus sed vos remigatis et pugnatis cum agonia pro nobis cunctis.

Vocabulary

Verbs

remigo	row
peto	seek, look for
formido	fear
nato	swim
pugno	fight, struggle

Nouns

arena	sand, beah
nauta	sailor
aqua	water

navicula	boat
pirata	pirate
procella	storm
nebula	cloud
unda	wave
spuma	foam
anguilla	eel
balaena	whale
agonia	pain, suffering

Adjectives

sua	their
ima	very deep
magna	big
multa	much, a lot of; (pl.) many
alia	other
rara	rare, unlikely
periculosa	perilous, dangerous
nebulosa	cloudy
obscura	dark, gloomy

Prepositions

ad (+acc.)	at, to, toward
in (abl.)	in, on, upon
cum (+abl.)	with
sub (+abl.)	under, beneath
pro (+a l.)	for

Prepositional	Phrases
in aqua	upon the water
in naviculis	in the boats
ad aquam	at the water
cum spuma	with foam
sub aera	under the sky
cum aliis	with others
in terra firma	on dry land
pro nobis	for us

Other Words

nos	we (emphatic)
vos	you (pl.) (emphatic)

Barbara is standing on the seashore and is watching the sailors. Many sailors are on the water and they are working in many boats. The sailors row their boats and look into the very deep water. They are looking for eels but not whales! The boats are small and whlates are big and they eat many sailors! They work with other sailors and they fear pirates and storms. Pirates are rare but storms are not and they warch the clouds and waves. Waves with a lot of foam are dangerous.

Barbara thinks “You row on the water with large waves and undr a cloudy and gloomy sky. I am standing with others on the seashore, on dry land. We do not swim but you rowand struggle with suffering for us all.

Chapter 1 Extra

Stella est clara. Stella est clara et alba. Stella est clara et alba et alta.
Stellae sunt clarae et albae et altae.
Luna est quoque clara. Stellae et luna sunt clarae.

The star is bright. The star is bright and white. The star is bright and white and high.
Stars are bright and white and high.
The moon is also bright. The stars and the moon are bright.

Chapter 2 Extra

Nonnae amant terram sed quoque amant rosas. Rosa est planta bella. Rosae rubrae et rosae albae sunt bellae. Maria amat rosas rubras sed Lucia amat rosas albas. Spectant plantas bellas sed non spectant brassicas. Brassicae sunt prasinae non sunt rubrae aut albae, et non sunt bellae.

The nuns love the land and also they love roses. The rose is a beautiful plant. Red roses and white roses are beautiful. Mary loves red roses but Lucy loves white roses. They look at the beautuful plants but they do not look at the cabbages! Cabbages are green, they are not red or white, and they are not beautiful.

Vocabulary

Verbs

Nouns

stella	star
luna	moon
rosa	rose
planta	plant
rosa	rise
brassica	cabbage

Adjectives

alba	white
rubra	red